NEW YORK STATE MECHANIC.

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KNOWLEDGE FOR THE PEOPLE.

HEAT.

(Continued.)

Why does a compensation balance prevent the effects of expansion or contraction?

Because it consists of interrupted concentric rings of different metals, joined together, so that the expansion of the one counteracts the expansion of the other.

Why do the iron hoops of brewers' casks bind with such great force?

Because those which are at first made too small to fit, are heated until they are sufficiently enlarged; they are then driven on, and suddenly cooled, by throwing water upon them; the contraction of the iron which ensues on cooling, bringing the parts of the vessels in closer contact then they could easily be brought by other means, and fixes the hoops firmly round them.

Why does hay if stacked when damp, take fire?

Because the moisture elevates the temperature sufficiently to produce putrefaction, and the ensuing chemical action causes sufficient heat to continue the process; the quantity of matter being also great, the heat is proportional.

Why are concave mirrors employed as burning-glasses?

Because they collect the heat of the sun's rays from the whole of its surface to a single point, thus accumulating a very great degree of heat, for the combustion and fusion of various natural substances, that are fusible in the greatest heat capable of being produced from ordinary fire. By this means, Drs. Harris and Desaguliers melted a silver sixpence in seven seconds and a half; a copper halfpenny melted in sixteen seconds, and liquefied in thirty-four seconds; tin was melted in three seconds; and a diamond weighing four grains, lost seven-eights of its weight. Buffon also, with the faint rays of the sun in the month of March, set on fire boards of beech-wood at a hundred and fifty feet distance; and at another time, silver was thus fused at fifty feet distance.

Why are not "inflammable" and "combustible" synonymous terms?

Because all metals are combustible; that is, capable of igniting with oxygen: but they will not burn in atmospheric air, and are therefore not called inflammable.

Why does the thermometer enable us to ascertain degrees of heat?

Because the fluid ascends in the tube on being expanded by heat, and thus marks the degree.

Why is mercury preferred in thermometer?

Because the range of temperature between its freezing and boiling points is very considerable; and its expansion within that range, tolerable equable.—*Brande.*

Why have thermometers freezing and boiling points?

Because they denote the points in the tube at which the mercurial column stands when cooled to the freezing, and heated to the boiling, of water. For this purpose, the instrument is immersed in melting ice or snow, and permitted to remain there for some time, until the quicksilver becomes stationary at one place, which is the *freezing point;* a mark is made at that point upon the glass. If the instrument remains for some time in boiling water, the mercury after having ascended through a large proportion of the tube, becomes stationary at one place, which is the *boiling point.* It is believed that Fahrenheit took his *zero.* or commencement of his scale from the degree of cold produced by mixing snow and common salt; that being the greatest degree of cold known in his time; although a considerably greater degree of cold may be produced by mixing the same or other ingredients.

Why does Reaumur's thermometer differ from Fahrenheit's?

Because Reaumur divides the space between the boiling and freezing points into 80 degrees, placing zero at freezing, and the 80th degree at the boiling point. Fahrenheit divides the same space into 180 degrees; but the cipher (0) he places 32 degrees below the freezing point (the cold of a mixture of snow and common salt) so that the freezing point is at 32° and the boiling point at 212°.

Why are spirit thermometers preferable for measuring very low temperatures?

Because spirit never freezes, whereas the low temperature at which it boils, renders it unfit for measuring high temperatures.

Why do dogs and other animals put out their long moist tongues in hot weather?

Because, when much heated, they cannot throw off or diminish their natural covering, and have only the above means of increasing the evaporation from their bodies.

Why, in the Arctic Regions, are the watery parts of brandy frozen, while a very small quantity of strong spirit is left in the fluid state in the interior of the mass?

Because the cohesion of the particls of water is so much more increased by the cold than that of the particles of the spirit.

Why is a pyrometer so called?

Because of its origin from two Greek words signifying *measure of fire;* it being used to ascertain the degree of heat in high temperatures, and including a range of nearly 32,000 degrees of Fahrenheit.

Why does metal feel cold when touched?

Because it readily carries off the heat of the body; all metals being good conductors of heat.

Why are certain bodies called good and bad conductors?

Because, when exposed to the same source of heat, they suffer it to pass through them with different degrees of velocity; or they have various conducting powers with regard to heat. Good conductors, when touched, occasion a greater sensation of heat and cold than bad ones. When the body feels cold, the caloric is passing out of it into the neighbouring object: when the body feels warm, it is receiving heat.

Why are persons enabled to remain in a heated oven, wherein meat is baking?

Because of the rarity of the air, its weak conducting power, and its small capacity for caloric, which explain, how a person can exist in so warm an atmosphere. The wool dresses which persons usually wear on such occasions, are also bad conductors of heat.

Sir C. Blagden, secretary to the Royal Society about thirty years since, remained, accompanied by a female dog, during eight minutes, in an oven heated to 100° of Reaumur, 20° above the point at which water boils; water, although covered with oil, boiled close to him; and in thirteen minutes, the hot air being concentrated by a pair of bellows, some beef was dressed in the same place. Two French academicians, of the last century, saw at Larochefoucault a man, who, from habit, supported during ten minutes the heat of an oven, in which fruits and meats were cooked; they found the heat to be 112° of Reaumur, 32° above that of boiling water. The rarity of the air, its weak conducting power, and its small capacity for caloric, serve to explain how a person can exist in so warm an atmosphere. It is by its action upon the skin, and the consequences which ensues from that, that fire becomes injurious. Now the "Fire King," who exhibited himself in London last spring, was wrapped up in wide pantaloons, of red wool, a loose mantle also of wool, and wore on his head a quilted felt cap; and the wool being a bad conductor of heat, this wonder-working genius should awaken the astonishment of the ignorant alone.

Why are porous or spongy substances, as feathers, fleecy matter, &c. bad conductors of heat?

Because, in great measure, of the quantity of air which they have in their structure; air being, probably, the worst conductor known, that is, the substance which, when at rest, impedes the passage of heat the most.—*Arnott.*

Why does a drop of water roll about on a red-hot iron without evaporation?

Because its surface becomes so highly polished as to reflect all the heat. If the heat be less, the water penetrates the pores of the oxidated iron, and losing its polish is evaporated.

Why is water frozen in a vessel from which the air has been pumped out, and which contains bodies that quickly absorb its vapours?

Because the evaporation of the water is thus accelerated—the heat required for the conversion of one portion of the water into vapour, being taken from the other portion, which is thus reduced to ice.

Why is soft and flabby meat unfit for cooking?

Because, after the rigidity has totaly ceased, animal flesh soon experiencss the commencement of those chemical changes which terminates in putrefaction.

Why do confectioners melt ice with common salt?

Because they thus produce cold much greater than that of the original ice.

Why do not springs freeze?

Because the earth conducts cold or heat but slowly, and the most intense frosts penetrate but a few inches into it; the temperature of the ground, a few feet below its surface, is nearly the same all the world over.—*Arnott.*

Why are many of the gothic halls and cathedrals cool in summer and warm in winter?

Because, in proportion as buildings are massive, they acquire more of those qualities, which have just been noticed, of our mother-earth.—*Arnott.*

Why is the degree of cold greater the farther we remove from the earth's surface?

Becauce, the air is not heated immediately by the rays of the sun passing through it; but on their meeting with an opaque (or dense) body, as the earth, their heat is elicited, and thence gradually communicated to the surrounding atmosphere.

In winter, the earth, at eighteen inches depth, is warmer than the air; in summer, the air is warmer than the earth at that depth; these effects are owing to the earth being a bad conductor of heat.—*Parkes.*

Why do the Swiss peasants, when they wish to sow their seed, spread black cloth on the surface of the snow?

Because it may absorb the sun's rays, and facilitate the melting of the snow. Dr. Franklin, to exemplify the effect of the different colours in absorbing heat, covered snow with pieces of cloth of different colours, at a time when the sun was shining fully upon the snow. Having done so, he observed that the snow under the black cloth was melted first, then that under the blue, then under the brown, whilst that under the white cloth was very inconsiderable melted.

Why are the heights of mountains calculated by the temperature at which water boils upon their summits?

Because, if we diminish atmospheric pressure, we lower the boiling point. Thus, water, under mean atmospheric pressure of 30 inches of mercury, boils in a metallic vessel at 212°. At the top of Mont Blanc, Saussure found that it boiled at 187°, from the atmosphere being less dense there than below.

Why is the air warm in misty or rainy weather?

Because of the liberation of the latent heat from the precipitated vapour.

Why is heated air thinner or lighter than cold air?

Because it is a property of heat to expand all bodies; or rather we should say, that we call air hot or cold, according as it naturally is more or less expanded.

Why is a tremulous motion observed over chimney-pots, and slated roofs which have been heated by the sun?

Because the warm air rises, and its refracting power being less than that of the colder air, the currents are rendered visible by the distortion of objects viewed through them.

Within doors, a similar example occurs above the foot-lights of a theatre; the flame of a candle, or the smoke of a lamp.

Why are the gas chandeliers in our theatres placed under a large funnel?

Because the funnel, by pressing through the roof into the outer air, operates as a very powerful ventilator the heat and smoke passing off with a large proportion of the air of the house.

The ventilation of rooms and buildings can only be perfectly effected, by suffering the heated and foul air

to pass off through apertures in the ceiling, while fresh air, of any desired temperature, is admitted from below.—*Brande*

Why is the atmosphere of theatres, and other crowded places, prejudicial to health?

Because it has been found, that in a theatre, from the commencement to the end of the play, oxygen or vital air is diminished in the proportion of from 21 to 27, or nearly one-fourth, and is in the same proportion less fit for respiration than before.—*Lavoisier.*

Why are diving-bells restricted in their descent to ten or twelve fathoms?

Because of the density, and more especially the heat, of the air although renewed by forcing pumps, becoming insupportable.

Why does the bark of trees resemble clothing?

Because it allows the heat to pass from the tree but slowly, and secures, therefore, the temperature necessary to vegetable life.

That caloric is as necessary for the support of vegetable as it is for that of animal life, may be proved by direct experiment. If, in the middle of winter, a hole be bored in a tree, and a thermometer put into it, it will be seen that the tree is many degrees warmer than the atmosphere.

Why does the effect of wind, or motion of the air, quicken evaporation?

Because it removes air saturated with the moisture, and substitutes air which is not, thus producing nearly the case of the substance placed in a vacuum.

Why do liquids evaporate neither so rapidly nor so greatly in air, as in a vacuum?

Because the presence of the air impedes the spreading from the liquid surface of the newly-formed vapour, and keeps it where its pressure resists the formation of more vapour; and, because the air in contact with a liquid, shares its higher temperature with the liquid. Still, in India, flat dishes of water, placed through the night on beds of twigs and straw, kept wet, and in a current of air, soon exhibit thin cakes of ice—and thus ice is procured in India, for purposes of luxury.—*Arnott.*

Why do heated sea-sand and soda form glass?

Because, by heating the mixture, the cohesion of the particles of each substance to those of its own kind is so diminished, that the mutual attractions of the two substances come into play, melt together, and unite chemically into the beautiful compound called glass.

Why is sand used in glass?

Because it serves for stone; it being said, that all white transparent stones which will not burn to lime are fit to make glass.

Why do cracked glass vessels allow liquors to escape more or less?

Because of the various fissures, which are distinguished into four kinds. The first are such, that the liquid contained in the broken vessel escapes through them into the air. The second are such as retain the liquid, unless the vessel be immersed in water, or a similar fluid, and then the levels of the two portions of the fluid, tend to approach each other. The third are not permeable, (or, to be passed through) unless the fluids on opposite sides have a chemical action on each other: this is also the effect produced by the membrane of the bladder. The fourth kind are so fine, that no fluid passes, except in a single case.—*Fischer.*

Why is fine table-glass very liable to wear and damage?

Because of the great quantity of oxide of lead which it contains, to give it more density and refractive power. Its disadvantages are extreme softness, great fusibility, and liability to be corroded by acids. A considerable quantity of this oxide is contained in that glass used for lustres, for artificial gems, and for most optical purposes. The superior appearance of Guinand's Swiss flint-glass is attributed to the quantity of oxide of lead which it contains.

VOLCANIC FIRE.

Why are volcanoes produced?

Because, according to the most recently observed phenomena, they "depend upon the oxidation of the metals of the earths upon an extensive scale, in immense subterranean cavities, to which water or atmospheric air may occasionally have access. The subterranean thunder heard at great distances under Vesuvius, prior to an eruption, indicates the vast extent of these cavities; and the existence of a subterranean communication between the Solfatarra and Vesuvius, is established by the fact that whenever the latter is in an active state, the former is comparatively tranquil. In confirmation of these views, the author remarks, that almost all the volcanoes of considerable magnitude in the old world, are in the vicinity of the sea; and in those where the sea is more distant, as in the volcanoes of South America, the water may be supplied from great subterranean lakes; for Humboldt states that some of them threw up quantities of fish."

The phenomena observed by the author afford a sufficient refutation of all the antient hypotheses, in which volcanic fires were ascribed to such chemical causes as the combustion of mineral coal, or the action of sulphur upon iron; and are perfectly consistent. The author acknowledges, however, that the hypothesis of the nucleus of the globe being composed of matter liquified by heat, offers a still more simple solution of the phenomena of volcanic fires.—*Sir H. Davy, Philosophical Transactions.*

On these phenomena, Baron Humboldt says, "Observations made in all countries, in mines and caves, prove that, even at a small depth, the earth's heat is much superior to the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere. A fact so remarkable, and elicited from observations made in almost every part of the globe, connects itself with what we learn of the phenomena of volcanoes. La Place has even attempted to determine the depth at which the earth may be considered as a melted mass. Whatever doubts may be entertained, notwithstanding the respect due to so great a name, as to the numerical accuracy of such a calculation, it is not the less probable, that all volcanic phenomena arise from a singular cause, which is the communication constant or interrupted, that exists between the interior of our planet and the external atmosphere. Elastic vapours, by their pressure, raise through deep crevices the substances which are in a state of fusion, and which are oxidized. Volcanoes are, so to speak, intermittent springs of earthy matters. The fluid mixtures of metals, alkalies and earths, which condense into currents of lava, flow gently and slowly, when, on being raised up, they once find an issue.

Why does water appear necessary to produce volcanic fire?

Because the most active volcanoes are in the immediate vicinity of the sea; some are actually beneath the sea; and only extinct volcanoes are found far inland.

Why are earthquakes and volcanoes supposed to be of the same origin?

Because of the frequency of earthquakes in volcanic countries; and when they occur in non-volcanic countries, remote from volcanic fires, or their occurrence, the coincidence of distant volcanic eruptions. It is a remarkable circumstance, also, that the shocks of earthquakes are most severe in non-volcanic countries, such as Lisbon and the Caraccas.

Why do hot springs occur in the very vicinity of all active volcanoes?

Because, probably, such waters owe their temperature to their passage through channels heated by volcanic fire.

Why do volcanoes throw out pumice stone?

Because the light colored or whitish porous lavas, becoming fibrous, pass into the above light spongy stone.

Why is pumice stone sometimes seen floating on the sea?

Because it is produced by submarine volcanoes, that break out at such vast depths under the ocean, that none of their products reach the surface, except such as are lighter than water. Pumice has been seen floating upon the sea, over a space of three hundred miles, at a great distance from any volcano.

Why is puzzolano used for building in water?

Because, when mixed with lime, it speedily fixes itself, and the water does not soften it, for it becomes continually harder and harder.

REGISTER OF PATENTS.

AMERICAN PATENTS ISSUED IN MAY.

1. Bridges & Davenport, Cambridgeport, Mass., for an improvement in *railroad carriages.*

2. Damon A. Church, Friendship, N. Y., for an improvement in the *press for cheese, &c.*

3. J. Francis Moore, Falmouth, Va., for improvements in the *horse power* for driving machinery.

4. Damon A. Church, Friendship, N. Y., for an improvement in the *harvesting machine,* for cutting, thrashing, and winnowing grain.

5. Jacob Staub, Georgetown, D. C., for an improvement in *Mill spindles and vertical shafts.*

6. P. G. Gardiner, New York, for an improvement in the manner of constructing *paddle wheels* for steamboats.

7. Charles Danforth, Paterson, N. J., for improvements on his *cap spinner;* also applicable to others.

8. Thos. Seay, Columbia, Geo., for a machine for *separating gold from its ores.*

9. Constant Webb, Willingford Ct., for an improvement in *bee hives.*

10. Philips & Jackson, Franklin Mills, Va., for improvements in the *fanning mill,* for cleaning wheat from smut, garlic, &c.

11. Joseph Gibbons, Adrian, Mi., for an improvement in the *seed planter.*

12. Dwight & Newhall, Boston, Mass., for an improvement in the manner of *arranging the keys of a piano forte.*

13. John P. Sherwood, Sandyhill, N. Y., for an improvement in *door locks.*

14. James R. Putnam, New Orleans, La., for improvements in the machine for *removing obstructions, or bars, from harbros, rivers, &c.*

15. George Waterman, Johnston, R. I., for an improvement in the *washing machine.*

16. William H. Whiteley, Charleston, Mass., for improvements in *hot air furnaces and fire grates.*

17. Ebenezer Hubball, Baltimore, Md., for an improved method of constructing *cocks for hydrants.*

18. Dimuth & Banman, and Levi Beck; Penn., for an improvement in the *smut machine,* for cleaning grain.

19. Charles Foster, Rochester, N. Y., for an improvement in the *wind chest for blowing the fires of forges and furnaces.*

20. Samuel Swett, Jr., Chelsea, Mass., for an improvement in *paddles for propelling boats.*

21. Thomas Samson, Richmond, Va., for an improvement in the *machine for packing tobacco.*

22. John S. Tough, Baltimore, Md., for an improvement in the *argand lamp, for burning spirits of turpentine, &c.*

23. Isaac Snider, Carrollton, Pa., for an improvement in the *self sharpening plough.*

24. Stephen P. W. Douglass, Williamson, N. Y. for an improved apparatus, called a *walking aid,* for the relief of persons who are unable to walk, from weakness of the knee or ankle joints.

25. Mercy Wright, Tullytown, Pa., for a machine for *making posts and fences from clay.*

26. Luke F. Cavanaugh, Newfield, N. Y., for an improvement in the machine for *extracting stumps of trees,* and for removing buildings.

27. John B. King, Athens, Tenn., for an improvement in the *saw cutter.*

28. F. & H. Robinson, Wilmington, De., for an improvement in the process for *removing wool and hair from the skins of animals,*

29. William M. Wheeler, Liberty, Mis., for an improvement in the construction of *pumps.*

30. Harvey Luther, Providence, R. I., for an improvement in the manner of making the *joint of clothes horses.*

31. Frederick C. Reichenback, Philadelphia, Penn. for improvements in *horizontal wing piano fortes.*

32. Henry P Kennedy, Philadelphia, Penn., for an improvement in the *recumbent, or library, chair.*

33. Beach & Lukens, Baltimore, Md., for improvements in the machine for *moulding and pressing bricks.*

34. Enos Mitchell, Pittston, M., for an improvement in the *churn.*

35. David Phillips, Georgetown, Penn., for improvements in the manner of operating the *cotton gin.*

36. Stephen P. W. Douglass, Williamson, N. Y. for *maintaining power* to drive machinery.

37. Isaac Detterer, Philadelphia, Penn., for an improvement in *files for filing newspapers, &c.,* called the "movable binder."

38. K. B. & E. M. Middletown, N. Y., for an instrument for taking measure of the body, preparatory to cutting coats, called the *tailor's measure.*

39. William Zimmerman, Stephenson, Ill., for an improvement in the *wind-mill.*

40. Whitehead, Manchester, Va., for an improvement in the *counter twist speeder.*

41. William S. George, Baltimore, Md., for improvements in the machine for *riving and shaving shingles.*

42. Elias Hall, Jr., Spencer, Mass., for a mode of *treeing boots.*

43. Charles W. Hawkes, Brunswick, M., for an improvement in the *press for compressing hay, cotton &c.*

44. Sidney S. Hughes, Lansingburg, N. Y., for an improvement in the *pump.*

45. Thomas Hardesty, Tracy's Landing, Md., for an improvement in the *tobacco press.*

46. Jeremiah Rohere, Rohrersville, Md., for an improvement in the manner of constructing *saw mills.*

THE GENTLEMAN AND HIS BOOTS.

One morning in the dog days, a gentleman presented himself before the magistrate, to claim redress against a boot-maker, who he said, had done him irreparable injury and had wantonly inflicted upon him unheard of torments—torments fit only for the howling inhabitants of Tartarus!—This unfortunate gentleman had walked or rather twaddled into the office slip shod, in green morrocco slippers; whilst he spoke he stood first upon one foot, and then upon the other, and there was such a manifestation of intense suffering in his voice, his countenance, and his gestures, that every person present pitied him.

He said he had been miserable enough to have a dispute with his bootmaker, about a pair of boots, which he had sent the rascal to repair; and in that dispute, he had expressed himself more warmly perhaps, than the occasion warranted; but he little thought he was to suffer for it in the way he had done. Some days after the dispute above mentioned, the bootmaker sent the boots home, and on the next morning he put them on, and walked out with the intention of calling on several friends, with whom he had particular appointments. But he had not walked more than two or three hundred yards, when his feet began to feel "very uncomfortable," and the more he walked and tried not to notice them, the more uncomfortable they became. What the plague could be the matter with the boots, he could not imagine. They were quite large enough, and the leather seemed soft and pliable; and yet, had they been made of iron, and two sizes too small, for him, he could not have felt more uncomfortable. Nevertheless, though with less and less of comfort, he still walked and walked and walked, until his walk became a downright hobble; and at last, without having called upon a single friend, he returned home in as lamentable a condition as Peter Pinder's pen perplexed pilgrim—

> "his eyes in tears, his cheeks and brows in sweat,
> Deep sympathizing with his groaning feet."

"Bring the boot jack, Molly!" he exclaimed in a paroxysm of perspiration. Molly brought it in a moment, and with eager anticipation of ease, he stuck his heel into it; but alas! he no sooner began to pull than his agonies increased tenfold, and the boot jack was kicked away in despair. In ten minutes he tried it again—and again he suffered the most excruciating torment. Oh! miserable state! Hercules himself could not have suffered more while writhing under the poisoned shirt; and had the unlucky bootmaker been there at that moment, it is a hundred to one but he would have undergone the fate of the hapless Lychas—at least he would have stood a good chance of being well pulled by the nose, and perhaps knocked by the boot jack. At last—for it is miserable to dwell on such horrors—the gentleman sweating at every pore, and wound up almost to madness, thrust his heel once more into the yawning jack, and shutting his eyes, he pulled with such desperate might, that his foot came forth indeed—but it came forth completely *flayed!* Not only the stocking' but the skin was left behind—and even his very corns were torn up by the root. Can any one imagine a sharper operation than this must have been? And then to be obliged to undergo a similar operation on the other foot too!—Really it makes one perspire only to think of it.—However, it was inevitable—the other foot was torn away in the same miserable manner, and it came forth from the bottom of the confounded boot, almost as skinless as an anatomical preparation.

"And now sir," said the gentleman, when he had told his story thus far—"and now Sir, what do you suppose was the cause of all this misery?"

"Upon my word," replied the magistrate, "I cannot imagine—I never heard of such a case before."

"Why, Sir," continued the gentleman, "it was Cobbler's wax!"

"Cobbler's wax!" echoed his worship.

"Cobbler's wax, Sir!" re-echoed the gentleman.

"The rascally boot-maker in pure revenge for the scolding I gave him,—had, with malice prepense, lined the foot of each boot with cobbler's wax! and I trust, Sir, you will punish him soundly for such unwarrantable wickedness."

The magistrate observed that it was altogether a new case, and though it certainly was an unpleasant one, he feared it could not be brought within his jurisdiction.

The gentleman suggested, that it would probably come under the Act, for preventing the wanton destruction of property. His stockings were utterly destroyed, his boots were totally spoiled, his feet cruelly sacrificed! all this had been done wantonly and willfully, he said; and in coroborotion of the premises, he now produced from his pocket the dangling remains of the stockings he wore on this agonizing occasion.

The stockings were utterly spoiled, and after much urging on the part of the gentleman, his worship consented that a summons should be issued for the bootmaker's appearance. However it came to nothing, for in half an hour after, the gentleman waddled back to the office, and said the bootmaker and he had come to an eclaircisement, which would render his worship's interference unnecessary. What was, he nature of that eclaircisement, did not appear but certainly bootmaker who could have the heart to put a poor gentleman to such misery, ought no longer to call himself one of the "gentle craft."

THE KINGS OF ENGLAND, THEIR GENERATIONS, AND PEDIGREE,

William the fourth was brother to George the fourth, who was the son of George the third, who was the grandson of George the second, who was the son of George the first, who was the cousin of Anne, who was the sister-in-law of William the third, who was the son-in-law of James the second, who was the brother of Charles the first, who was the son of James the first, who was the cousin of Elizabeth, who was the sister of Mary, who was the sister of Edward the sixth, who was the son of Henry the eighth, who was the son of Henry the seventh, who was the cousin of Richard the third, who was the uncle of Edward the fifth, who was the son of Edward the fourth, who was the cousin of Henry the sixth, who was the son of Henry the fifth, who was the son of Henry the fourth, who was the cousin of Richard the second, who was the grandson of Edward the third, who was the son of Edward the second, who was the son of Edward the first, who was the son of Henry the third, who was the son of John, who was the brother of Richard the first, who was the son of Henry the second, who was the cousin of Stephen, who was the cousin of Henry the first, who was the brother of William Rufus, who was the son of William the Conqueror, who was the son of a Harlot!

Such is the breathless Chronicle and honorable Pedigree of the Kings of England.—*Rochester Adv.*

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

The legacy bequeathed by David to Solomon, for the building of the celebrated temple of Jerusalem, is thus described by David himself, in the 14th, 15th and 16th verses of the 1st book of Chronicles:—

"Now, behold in my trouble I have prepared for the House of the Lord an hundred thousand talents of gold, and a thousand thousand talents of silver, and of brass and iron without weight, for it is in abundance; timber also, and stone have I prepared. Moreover, there are workmen in abundance, hewers and workers of stone and timber, and all manner of cunning men for every manner of work. Of the gold, the silver, and the brass, and the iron, there is no number." To give some idea of the enormous amount of this legacy, the talents of gold and silver alone, when rendered into dollars, amounts to the enormous sum of $2,827,420,364. Supposing this sum to be all silver, it would weigh 100,510 tons, and would require 50,225 wagons, two tons each. Allowing 60 feet to each wagon and horse, 671 miles would be covered. It would make 109 banks of $35,000,000 each, and leaves a fraction of $12,420,364. The annual interest would amount to $229,645,221—the daily interest to $26,215—the interest per minute to $437—and per second to $7 28.

MINIATURES ON MARBLE.

Thin polished plates of white marble have been recently adopted by several French artists, as a substitute for ivory in miniature painting. The slices of marble are cemented down upon a sheet of pasteboard, to prevent danger of fracturing; they are said to take the colour with great freedom, and to hold it with tenacity; while, at the same time, they are incapable of any change by time, or the effects of heat or damp. Ivory, it is well known, becomes yellow; and in hot climates often splits or warps. It can only be obtained, also, of a very limited size; whereas, these plates of the finest grained statuary marble can be obtained of any size. Plates of about twelve inches by ten inches are prepared of only about three-sixteenths of an inch thick, and smaller ones thinner in proportion. Marble has been occasionally used, before now, as a plane for painting on *in oil;* but its application to miniature painting is certainly new, and seems valuable.

FLATTERY.

A beggar-man, on his rounds in a popular parish in Ayrshire, took the liberty of wrapping at the door of best house in it. It so happened, that the only domestic in the house was the cook, who left her own more immediate business, to open the door. Seeing that it was a beggar-man who had disturbed her, she very angrily bade him leave the house, and go and work. "Oh," said the gaberlunzie, "I suppose if I maun, I maun; but afore I gang, I canna help saying that I hae na seen sa bonny a fit (foot) in a'Colf or Carrich." "Ye're no the first that said that, gude man," said the mollified lady of the dripping-pan, "mony hae thocht the same—came ben poor bodie, an' I will e'en gi e ye a chack."

ANTIENT ROMAN INN.

In one of the streets of Pompeii, a house was excavated, and now remains, (though the town was covered by the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius, nearly 1800 years ago, and was not brought to light again for about 1700 years!) that is thought to have been an inn. Chequers are exhibited on the sides of the door way, of a large size, and rings for tying horses are excavated. The bones of horses were also found in the stables, and in the cellar were discovered large earthen vessels for holding wine. Three cars were also found, the wheels of which were light and dished, with ten spokes; and the bodies of the cars were similar to the calashes or chaises used in Naples. In the yard of this curious hotel of antiquity were two fountains. Such accounts of an antient town must be highly interesting to the antiquary.

WATERFORD TROPHIES.

The Marquis of Waterford, whose sprees and rambles are well known on both sides of the Atlantic, has, since his marriage, given up all his evil ways, and presented to the British Museum his famous collection of watchmen's rattles, clubs, lanterns, caps, cloaks, and also an entire watch-box, his trophies taken from all countries in his pugilistic nocturnal adventures.

READING.

If all who have the privilege would devote some time to reading useful books, the powers of their minds would be enlarged so that they could take a better view of things; they would learn human nature, consequently they would understand themselves better, they would have profitable subjects for meditation; their conversation would be improved so that they would be more useful to others, and perhaps it would often save from employing the unholy, envenomed tongue of slander to injure the enemy that ought to be forgiven and loved.—*Ex. News Letter.*

CLOSE SHAVING.

A justice of the peace was called on for payment of a bill of seventy-five cents. Upon presenting the bill the squire asked the man if he would swear to the account. He replied, 'Yes.' The squire swore him, and handed him fifty cents. 'Stop squire, you are mistaken in the amount, 'tis seventy-five cents.' 'I know,' replied the squire 'but I can't swear you for nothing.

There is an editor in old Virginia by the name of Cake. His wife says he is a *sweet cake.—Cin. Mic.*

A *dough*-nut perhaps?

An old lady who sells eggs in cincinnati, has over her door, "New laid eggs every morning, by Betty Briggs."

We have been informed of a marriage, in Freeport, Pa. of one Mr. Lyon, to Miss Lamb. Thus has an important propheay been fulfilled—"the lion and the lamb shall lie down together."

PROFESSIONS AND TRADES.

THE COPPERPLATE PRINTER.

The copperplate printer takes impressions on paper from engraved plates by means of a rolling press.

The period at which the practice of printing from engraved plates commenced cannot be ascertained with any degree of certainty. The Dutch, the Germans, and the Italians, contend for the honour of introducing it; but the weight of testimony seems to be in favour of the claims of the Italian sculptor and goldsmith, Tommaso Finiguera, who flourished at Florence, about the middle of the fifteenth century.

It is stated that this artist, accidentally spilling some melted brimstone, on an engraved plate, found, on its removal, an exact impression of the engraving, marked with black, taken out of the strokes. This suggested to him the idea of taking an impression in ink on paper, by the aid of a roller. It is hardly necessary to state, that the experiment succeeded. Copperplate printing was not used in England until about 150 years after its first employment at Florence, when it was introduced from Antwerp, by Speed.

The ink used in this kind of printing is made of a carbonaceous substance, called Frankford black, and linseed or nut oil. Oil is used, instead of water, that the ink may not dry during the process; and it is boiled till it has became thick and viscid, that it may not spread on the paper. The materials are incorporated and prepared with the stone and muller, as painters prepare their colours.

In taking impressions from an engraved plate, it is first placed on an iron frame over a heated stove, or over a charcoal fire in a furnace, and while in this position, the ink is spread over it with a roller covered with coarse cloth, or with a ball or rubber made of the same material, and faced with buckskin. The heat renders the ink so thin that it can penetrate the minute excavations of the engraving. The plate having been thus sufficiently charged, is wiped first with a rag, then with the hand, until the ink has been removed from every portion of it except from the lines of the engraving.

The plate is next placed on the platform of the press, with its face upwards, and the paper, which has been previously dampened, is laid upon it. A turn of the cylinders, by means of the arms of the cross, carries the plate under a strong pressure by which portions of the paper are forced into all the cavities of the engraving. The ink, or part of it, leaves the plate, and adheres to the paper, giving an exact representation of the whole work of the artist. The roller by which the presure is applied is covered with several thicknesses of broad-cloth.

The number of good impressions yielded by engraved copperplates, depends upon various circumstances, but chiefly on the fineness and depth of the work; and these qualities depend mainly upon the style in which it has been executed. Line engraving will admit of four or five thousand, and, after having been retouched, a considerable number more.

Plates of steel will yield near ten times as many good impressions as those of copper, and this too without being hardened. Besides, an engraving on steel may be transferred to a softened steel cylinder, in such a manner that the lines may stand in relief; and this cylinder, after having been hardened, may be brought in forcible contact with another plate, and thus the design may be multiplied at pleasure.

The bank-note engravers have now a great variety of designs and figures on steel rollers, which they can easily transfer to new plates. This practice, as applied to plates for bank-notes, originated with Jacob Perkins. It is supposed that he must have been led to it by an English engraver in his employ, who may have explained to him the manner in which the British calicoprinters produced engravings on copper cylinders. This is not altogether improbable, since the principle in both cases is substantially the same.

In consequence of the increased demand for maps and pictorial embellishments in books, as well as for single prints or ornaments for rooms, engraving and copperplate-printing have become employments of considerable importance; and these arts must doubtless continue to flourish to an indefinite extent, in a country where the taste for the fine arts is rapidly improving, and where wealth affords the means of liberal patronage.

THE WEAVER.

The first step preparatory to weaving, is to form a warp, consisting of a number of threads, which extend through the whole piece. To produce this parallel arrangement, the yarn is wound into spools, which are afterwards placed in a frame perpendicularly, by means of rods, on which they move as upon an axle. From these spools, the yarns are stretched, upon pegs, to the length of the proposed web, and are carried round or doubled a sufficient number of times to make it to the proper width. The same object is more expeditiously effected, by winding the yarn spirally on a revolving frame.

The next step consists in winding the warp on a cylindrical beam, which is usually about ten inches in diameter. The threads, being put through a harness, composed of moveable parts, called *heddles*, and also through a sley or reed, are fastened on the other side to a round stick, from which three ropes extend to another cylinder, on which the cloth is wound as fast as it is woven.

The heddles are suspended from cross-pieces, on the top of the loom, by means of cords and pulleys; and, during the operation of weaving, are moved up and down, alternately, by the aid of treadles. This reciprocal motion up and dow causes the web to open; and, while in this position, a shuttle, containing the *woof*, *weft*, or *filling*, on a quill or bobbin, is passed through from right to left, or from left to right; this being done as often as the position of the warp is changed. The threads of the filling are beaten up by the reed, or sley, which is placed in the *lay*.

Weaving is a business extensive in its application, being divided into almost as many branches as there are woven fabrics. Plain cotton, linen, woollen, and twilled cloths, silks, satins, carpets, &c., are all woven in looms of some kind, constructed on the same general principles. Power-looms, driven by water or steam, are now generally introduced into the cotton and woollen manufactories, both in Europe and in this country. One person can attend to two of these looms at the same time, and each one will weave between twenty and forty yards in a day.

Mr. Abram Koonz of this city, who has an extensive carpet factory, gives the following history of the rise and progress of figured weaving in this country, as far as he is acquainted with it.

In the year 1811, he says, at the age of eleven, I was apprenticed to the trade of weaving, with a man by the name of Jacob Coonly, in the town of Coeymans, in this county, who was said to have the greatest knowledge of the art of figure weaving of any man in this country. He had been instructed by his uncle in Dutchess county, who had acquired his knowledge of it from a German that came over in 1800, or before, and had obtained great reputation for his wonderful ingenuity in weaving figures on bed covers and table linen. The mode of weaving then was with a great number of treadles, from four to twenty-four. In that way I was learnt. We were accustomed to see imported work of far more complicated figures, but the manner in which it was done was beyond our comprehension.

In 1821 my apprenticeship expired, and I was very anxious to get a knowledge of the European plan of figuring. I learnt that there was a loom at Hudson rigged for weaving ingrain carpet, which it had taken three years to accomplish. I was shown some of the work, and permitted a mere glimpse at the rigging of the loom, but could get no insight into it. I now became the more anxious to acquire the secret. The plan which I had learned consisted only in what weavers term six parts, while the ingrain loom in Hudson worked over 200 parts. I was at length permitted to stand by and see the working of the looms, but not the top mounting, which was the grand secret. However, from what I was permitted to see, I could very well judge what kind of rigging would be required to do the work. I then returned with a full determination to rig an ingrain carpet loom; and at the same time I was called on by judge Burhans, then of Bethlehem but now of this city, who wanted 60 yards of ingrain carpet. This was a further stimulus for me to prosecute the undertaking. I immediately commenced it, and in about six weeks had my loom in operation. On trial it was found to succeed; the order for sixty yards was completed, and gave satisfaction. I then came to Albany and set up the business.

Soon after this I was called on by a Mr. Baker of Westchester county, who had invented a new plan of weaving carpet and other figured work. I examined his model and approved of it, and having purchased the right for Albany and Rensselaer counties, used it for a number of years. It worked very well, but did not answer for complicated figures to the extent I saw them on imported carpets. On inquiry of European weavers I learned that they had what is called the Jacquard loom; but although they had worked on them they knew nothing about the manner of rigging them. From what description I could gather from them, I got a very good idea of the manner in which they must be made. At length I was called on by two Scotchmen, who said they could rig the Jacquard loom, and I employed them to prepare one, which they did in a very inferior manner. A very good mechanic could produce only inferior work on it, but I succeeded at length in making it work very well, and it served as a model to get other machines made after.

Soon after I learned that there was a factory started at Lowell, in which they used the Jacquard loom, the company having procured an experienced foreman from Paiseley in Scotland, which went into operation successfully, and was, I believe, the only factory started up to that time without a great deal of sacrifice. Since that time factories for carpet and other figured weaving have sprung up in all the manufacturing states in great numbers, but at this time are mostly unprofitable, owing to the great quantities of foreign goods that are imported almost free of duty. I am fully of the opinion that the Americans are now able to manufacture carpets, in quantity and quality, to supply the market, if government should protect us from the flood of foreign fabrics that are crowded in upon us.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS IN A TROPICAL COUNTRY.

I took a walk in the country around Bahia this evening, and experienced those wild and undescribable feelings which accompany the first entrance into a rich tropical country. I had arrived just towards the close of the rainy season, when everything was in full verdure and new to me. The luxuriant foliage expanding in magnificent variety, the brightness of the stars above, the dazzling brilliancy of the fireflies around me, the breeze laden with balmy smells, and the busy hum of insect life making the deep woods vocal, at first oppress the senses with a feeling of novelty and strangeness, till the mind appears to hover between the realms of truth and falsehood.—*Captain George Grey's Expedition of Discovery.*

ALBANY, SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, 1842.

THE FAIR.

We again remind mechanics of the fair, which takes place next week in this city, and would direct their attention to the notice of the committee, which will be found in another column. We hope to see a little interest taken in this affair.

THE CENTURY PLANT.

We are requested to say that this plant is now in blossom, and that it is open for exhibition from 7 in the morning until 7 in the evening. The proceeds of the exhibition are for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum. The stalk of the plant first made its appearance on the 25th June, and ceased growing on the 8th September, when it had attained the height of 22¼ feet. The first blossom opened on the 11th Sept.

MECHANICS' ASSOCIATION.

Several persons are now circulating the Constitution of the Albany County Mechanics' Association, for signatures. It is proposed to provide a room for the society, to be used for meetings, lectures, a library, and as a depository of models and machinery, and such curiosities of nature and art as may be collected. It does not seem to need many words to show the great utility of such associations among mechanics in every town and village. Yet it is difficult to awaken sufficient spirit to bring them into the measure in a body. Why do they need to be actually ground down, or turned into the streets to starve, before they can be induced to unite for their mutual interests? It is only the more enlightened and intelligent that we are now enabled to collect together, and those who most need the benefits which association is calculated to bestow, are with difficulty drawn into the measure.

But a beginning must be made, and the work has been delayed already too long. Some one must make a sacrifice of time and labor in the good cause; it will not do to give up in despair at the apathy of those for whom we are devoting our energies, but by perseverance overcome the objections, the doubts, cavils and inertion of these outer barbarians. They will at length be compelled to come in, and take part in the common cause.

THE BRITISH IN ASIA.

The progress of European conquest in Asia seems to have received a check. The Russian and British arms, so accustomed to success, are at a stand in Affghanistan, and the Chinese expedition is an inglorious affair for the self styled mistress of the seas. It is but lately that, in the conquest of India, a few regiments of British soldiers were found sufficient to overrun a kingdom defended by immense armies of the natives, led on by brave and determined rulers. It was hence asserted that the cowardice and want of physical power of the Asiatics rendered them unfit for soldiers. The phrenologist, too, presents the small skull of the Hindoo to illustrate his inferiority to the Anglo Saxon race, and compares the contest to that of full grown men and boys of fourteen years. But would not the effect of discipline and education upon these small brains be, in the course of years, to produce a race of men capable of achieving their independence? The excellence of these Hindoos as soldiers, under European discipline, fully sustains the opinion that their Anglo Saxon masters have something to fear for their supremacy. A military gentleman, acquainted with the subject, represents them as the finest soldiers in the world, and as entertaining a devotedness to their profession almost unparalleled. The native troops in the pay of the British government, as a standing army, may be roughly estimated at not less than 150,000 infantry, and 20,000 cavalry; the total number, including artillery, engineers, &c., being probably about 190,000. These are well trained in the European system, and receive double the wages usually paid to laborers in that country, being about two pagodas, or three dollars and a half a month. These troops are called *Sepoys;* they are less in size than European soldiers, but under discipline have proved themselves quite as brave, hardy, active, and capable of undergoing as much fatigue, and even greater privations. They are an invaluable acquisition to the British army; for it is to their bravery and attachment that Great Britain is chiefly indebted for the possession of her Indian empire. Is it hazarding too much to suppose that this people, now sunk in the grossest state of ignorance and idolatry, under the exertions that are made for their improvement by philanthropists, will at some future day, though far distant it may be, learn the value of their liberty, and the folly of jeopardy their lives for the aggrandizement of their conquerors and their own debasement.

In the Affghans the British have found a more powerful and resolute foe, who are disposed to dispute the invasion of an enemy with ferocious obstinacy, and the latest accounts after confirming the disasters of the British army, represent it as in a condition unable to advance or recede. The undisciplined barbarians are encouraged to new exertions by these successes, and the British lion will be in danger of finding new enemies on every hand, with more old ones than he can well manage.

AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.

1. George Washington was born 22d February, 1732. He lived at his seat of Mount Vernon, Fairfax county, Virginia; was elected first president of the United States in 1788, at the age of 56 years; served two terms; and died Dec. 14, 1799, aged 67.

2. John Adams was born October 16th, 1735; lived at Quincy, Norfolk county, Mass., was elected president in 1796, at the age of 61; served one term; and died July 4th, 1826, almost 91 years of age.

3. Thomas Jefferson was born at Shadwell, Chesterfield county, Virginia, April 2, 1743. He lived at Monticello, Albemarle county, Va., was elected president in 1800, aged 57; served two terms; and died July 4th, 1826, aged 83.

4. James Madison was born near Port Royal, in Virginia, on the 5th March, o. s., 1751; lived at Montpelier, Orange county, Va.; was elected president in 1808, at the age of 53; served two terms; and died June 28, 1837, aged 86.

5. James Monroe was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, on the 16th March, 1751; was elected president in 1816, aged 53; served two terms; and died in New York, July 4, 1831, aged 73.

6. John Quincy Adams was born at Quincy, Mass,, July 11, 1767; was elected president in 1824, by the house of representatives, at the age of 57; served one term; and is still living, at the residence of his ancestor, in Quincy, Norfolk county, Mass.

7. Andrew Jackson was born in the Waxaw settlement, South Carolina, 1765; lives at the Hermitage, in Tennessee; was elected president in 1828, at the age of 63; served two terms; and has retired from public life.

8. Martin Van Buren was born at Kinderhook, New York, Dec. 5, 1782; was elected president in 1836, at the age of 54; served one term; and now resides at Kinderhook.

9. William Henry Harrison was born at Berkley, in Virginia, February 9, 1773; lived at North Bend, Ohio; was elected president in 1840, at the age of 67, and died at Washington, April 4, 1841, aged 68.

10. John Tyler is a native of Virginia; was elected vice president of the United States in 1840; and became president by the death of William H. Harrison.

ANTIENT NEWS.

The following facts are "in advance of the mail," having been obtained since the arival of the Great Western, by the indefatgable perseverance of our collectors. It is needless to add that no other paper of this morning will have them.

In the year 1731, Jane Hooks, of the town of Belfast, Ireland, aged 112, had all her old stumps driven out by a new set of teeth, which were more welcomed, because, says the account, her appetite and other faculties are as good as when she was but twenty.

So great a drought occurried in the West Indies in the year 1731, particularly at Antigua, that a pail of water sold at the latter place for one dollar.

Mem.—The most costly water in the world, is that annually presented to the emperor of Russia, on the breaking up of the ice in the Neva, by the governor of the fortress of St. Petersburgh, on which his majesty pays that officer 200 ducats.

In the riegn of Henry the Fourth of France, sugar was so rare in that country, that it was sold by the ounce by apothecaries, nearly the same as Peruvian bark is now sold.

A sadler's wife was brought to bed at Perpignan, Aug. 10, 1731, of *five girls*. A fortnight before her sister lay in of *five boys*. Their mother, who had fifteen children, brought twelve of them into the world at three births.—*Gents. Mag.* 1731.

The library of the university of Oxford, before the year 1300, contained only a few tracts, chained, or kept in chests in the choir of St. Mary's church.

About the commencement of the fourteenth century, there were only four classics in the royal library at Paris; the rest were chiefly books of devotion; the classics were Cicero, Ovid, Lucan and Boethius.

Zeuxis, the famous painter, made a portrait of an old lady so odd and comical, that he died laughing at the conceit.

Charles the Second's parliament passed an act that only two printers should practise their art in the kingdom. About six shillings current was paid for one and a half hours' reading in 1685.

In the reign of Henry VIII. of England, it was enacted that in order to prevent the extension of "poysonage," persons guilty of the offence, should be "boyled to death."

In 1635, musket bullets were used in New England as a circulating medium, in place of farthings. In 1652, the first mint for coining money in the American colonies, was created in Boston by the Massachusetts colony—it was discontinued about 1686.

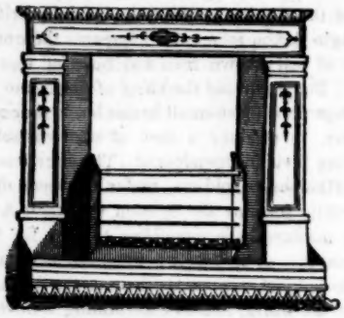
In the baths at Rome there were accommodations for 285,862 persons to bathe in warm water at the same time; and a quantity of water was kept constantly heated from day-break till dusk.

IRON AND STEEL.

Old Pennsylvania seems to be going ahead in the iron trade. Our mechanics are now working her *sheet iron*, which is preferable to the English article, and a very good substitute for the fine Russia sheet, which has so long puzzled the manufacturers to produce.

The next thing will be to convert our native ores into cast steel, to supply the demand for that article. Many difficulties and failures have hitherto attended the experiments that have been made here with this view. It is said that the superior excellence of the celebrated Sanderson's cast steel is mainly owing to the peculiar quality of the ore from which it is made, and which is monopolized for that purpose. This may be the case, and if it is, the great variety, both in kind and quality, found in our country, encourages the hope that the right materiel may be hit upon; for it is computed that we have three-fourths of the iron of the world. The mode of converting the ore into steel is no secret, we believe, so far as the general operations are concerned, and the minutiæ of the process will soon be acquired by our workmen, whose ingenuity is proverbial, as soon as it shall be taken hold of in earnest. Indeed we find that considerable success has attended the enterprise of a firm, by the following article, which is credited to the *Pittsburgh American*.

Those enterprising Iron masters, Messrs Shoenbergers, have commenced in this city the manufacture of Cast Steel from American Iron. We called on Saturday, at the ware-house of Messrs Estep and Morgan, where, among a great variety of Cutlery of Pittsburgh manufacture, we saw a common draw knife made of Cast Steel from Pittsburgh made Iron. Its appearance is that of a very fine and superior article, inferior, we should think to none of the oldest make of the English article. It was the first article made from the first attempt of Messrs Shoenberger's make Steel, and leaves no reason to doubt of the perfect success in this important manufacture of an hitherto untried branch of trade in this country. It is but of late years that this steel could be welded to Iron, but now when the progress of this is simply and universally understood, the cast steel has superceded all other kinds for almost every kind of edged tool. The success of Messrs Shoenbergers will add a new and very important item to the manufactures of our country, and it is a fortunate circumstance that the great wealth of this firm will enable them to carry out their experiments to that full completion, so necessary to the success of all new and great improvements.



EASTERLY'S PARLOR GRATES.

We have examined the improved parlor grates of Mr. Easterly, of which the above is a representation. They are intended for burning wood or coal, and a patent has been secured for the improvement, which consists in closed projecting ends, or sides, to that part which extends from the frame into the room; it makes a far better finish, and is altogether superior in style, and has these advantages over the old mode of constructing grates, that by closing the ends greater draft is produced, and of course much harder kinds of coal can be used than in open end grates, and therefore a more fervent heat may be had. The closed ends also protect the enamel on the frame of the grate from the action of the fire. The article may be seen at the store of Messrs. Roseboom & Co., 82 Market street.

PERSECUTION.—In the early age of Christianity, when public calamities occurred in the countries where its votaries resided, the Christians were looked upon as the cause, and were flung into the arena of the amphitheatre to be torn to pieces by wild beasts. When the Christians got the ascendancy, they imitated their persecutors in visiting upon the Jews the most cruel severities on similar occasions.

LABOR.—There is a fashionable aversion to labor. But the natural life of man is labor or business. Riches, which the vulgar suppose to confer happiness, is an unnatural state, and therefore, generally, a state of misery. Life, which is a drug in the hands of an idle man, never hangs heavy on the hands of men in active business. This is so true that it may be said a *wise* man would never leave his children so much money as to place them beyond industry, for that is too often putting them beyond happiness. The heaping up of riches for posterity is, generally speaking, heaping up destruction; and entailing large estates, entailing vice and misery!

CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD.—The theory of the circulation of the blood is ascribed to Harvey. It appears, however, that Michael Servetus, who lived in the early part of the sixteenth century, was acquainted with the fact, from a passage in his work, *De Restitutione Christianisme*. The subject had been broached by another writer also, before Harvey. It was alleged at the time Harvey made his discovery known that Hippocrates was also acquainted with the fact. A jealousy of Harvey's well earned reputation induced many to detract from it by calling up the claims of previous writers, in which, perhaps, faint conjectures were wrought into full discoveries.

BRITISH MANUFACTURES.—By an investigation of the British parliment, it is estimated that the consumption of British manufactures in foreign countries, is as follows: In Prussia, the average to each inhabitant is 7 cents; in Russia 15 cents; in Denmark 17 cents; in France 20 cents; in the United States **$4.02!** The reader can make his own comments on these facts.

Mr. Editor—Will you do me the favor to correct an error in my communication of last week. I do not know whether it was my mistake or the compositors. In giving reasons why direct taxation is more expensive, unequal, and bears hardest upon the poor man, I am made to say that under that mode "the poor man pays taxes upon just so much as his ability or inclination allows him to buy." What I intended to say was that he so paid under the present or INDIRECT mode of taxation. To illustrate—if a poor man can buy but four pounds of tea, at fifty cents per pound, he pays only one fouth as much tax as the wealthy man, who buys eight pounds, at one dollar per pound; so if he buys cloth at three dollars and the wealthy man at six; so with *wines, silks*, &c., whatever he may buy. T.

SYNOPSIS OF NEWS, ETC.

It was stated at the late meeting of the General Association, of Connecticut, that Nettleton's Village Hymns had brought to the holder of the copy right, $20,000, the last twenty years the book has been in use.

The Frankfort Journal publishes a letter, dated Trieste, the 11th ult., stating that Mehemet Ali, had assured the French engineer, Mongel that he wished to realize the dream of his life, the junction of the Red Sea and Mediterranean by means of a Canal. For this purpose the Pacha had written to Mr. Brunel, the engineer who executed the Thames Tunnel, proposing to him to undertake this work.

It is stated in the Paris papers, that five large cases have arrived at the Palais des Beaux Arts from Algiers containing bas-reliefs, pottery, and other antiquities discovered among the ruined buildings of that country. They are Roman remains and said to be greatly admired by all the artists who have been admitted to examine them.

Queen Victoria has had another present of a wonderfully little horse, only 27 inches in height. It was brought from Java, and given to the queen by the captain of a merchant ship, who carried it to the palace in a cab— not in the shafts, but in the body of the cab with himself. It is smaller than a large new-foundland dog.

When it was mentioned to the Baron J. D. Rothschild, of Paris, that Aguado, his fellow financier, died worth about six millions of dollars, he observed, "Poor fellow, I thought he was in better circumstances."

Alden Spooner of the Brooklyn Star is the father of the New-York press, says the Cincinnati Microscope. If this be so, Mr. Spooner can boast of having the largest and most variegated progeny that ever blessed fond parent's eyes.

Dr. Charter, of Lancaster, Miss., tapped a dropsical patient on the 23d of July, and drew from her about half a barrel of water, weighing one hundred and thirty four pounds. She is since doing well.

One hundred and forty speeches, varying in length from ten minutes to three hours, were made in the house of representatives on the tariff bill.

Ohio has 10 colleges and 80 academies and grammar schools, with 500 students, and about 5200 primary and common schools, with 220,000 pupils.

The first two story house ever built in Germantown, Pa., is now standing. William Penn was present at its raising.

The Iron Forge belonging to E. C. White, of Kirtland, Geauga co., was consumed by fire on the night of the 31st ultimo. Loss about $1000.

Mr. John M. Hendrick of Springfield, has brought to Boston over the Western railroad, during the past week, twenty eight tons of Watermelons, raised by himself in that town, a quantity more than sufficient to supply the whole of Boston market. He cultivated for this purpose a few acres of land before deemed nearly worthless, the soil being sand and unfit scarcely for raising any thing upon.

Mr. Webb's corn stock sugar mill is now in full operation at Wilmington Del., and excites great interest. Mr. Webb will grind one acre of corn stalks, and make the sugar and molasses from this amount to test the experiment of what quantity can be raised and at what expense per acre.

Four ships, with 4080 barrels of oil arrived at New Bedford, on Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

The best flour is now advertised in the Rochester Evening Post, for only $3.75 per barrel. The lowest notch, says the Post, for many a long year at Rochester.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser says, 1000 barrels of fancy flat hoop were sold in that city the other day at $3.70.

A beautiful fountain is now in the course of erection in Union Square, in the city of New York, which is nearly completed. A large sum of money has been granted for a fountain in the Park, in front of the City Hall.

In North Santre, North Carolina, the fields are completely flooded, and the ears of rice under water.

The Russian army is alleged to have sustained another great defeat in Circassia, from the Lesghees. The failure was ascribed to the obstinacy of the general, who, in his anxiety to strike a great blow, declined attending to the recommendations of the chiefs of the friendly tribes by whom he was accompanied, and having penetrated too far into the country, was surrounded on all sides, and compelled to fight his way back, without being able to afford any rest to his troops during four days and four nights. The Russians are said to have lost 6,000 men and 80 officers in that disastrous retreat. The Circassians had captured 13 pieces of artillery, 12 of which were subsequently retaken by the Russians. The former, however, carried off the entire of the ammunition. Four battalions and upward of 80 officers had been put to the sword by the Circassians.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Look upon every day as a blank sheet of paper put into your hands to fill up—remember the character will not be exchanged, but will remain forever.

A little man observed that he had two negative qualities—he never laid *long* in bed—he never wanted a *great* coat.

An ingenious Yankee has invented a steam engine of twenty horse power for the express purpose of lacing young ladies' stays.

The extensive paper mill at Crockerville, in Fitchburgh, owned by Messrs. Crocker & Vinton, was entirely destroyed by fire on the 15th ult., together with a store house, nearly full of stock. A dwelling house near the mill was much damaged. The whole amount of property destroyed is estimated at $12.000 —insurance for $5.500.

Umbrellas are said to be much in vogue in Ireland. They are often carried by those of both sexes, who have no shoes to their feet, but are careful to protect their faces from the sun.

We learn from the New York Aurora that they have a newspaper "away up" in Vermont—where cider brandy freezes—that is printed on tenpenny nails and worked off in a double geared cheese press. The head lines are harrow teeth, and the editor leads out his paragraphs with slips torn from an old board fence. The subscription price is two cords of wood and a load of pumkins per annum.

Mr. John Moler, a farmer of Madison county, Ohio has one of the most extraordinary growth of apples we ever saw. It weighs 27 ounces and measures 16 inches in circumference. We are not imformed of their variety, but judge them to be a late fall apple.

Three of the most beautiful planets of our system are now distinctly visible immediately after sunset. Venus, as evening star, may be readily found. Jupiter and Saturn may be seen farther to the south, and will be easily recognized by their superior brilliancy. These two planets were at their nearest approach on the 9th inst.—the distance between them being about five degrees and a half. Their gradual separation since that time has been very apparent.—*Springfield Sun.*

The Nashville rail road has been sold at auction, and purchased by the state at $50,000. The iron alone is worth double the amount, exclusive of the land, (23 miles long and 100 feet wide) and the engines, cars, depots, and all the necessary utensils for carrying on the work, all of which were included in the bargain.

The cotton crop of south Alabama, for the year ending on the 31st August, all received at Mobile, was three hundred and nineteen thousand bales. In the year 1818, the whole crop was only 7000 bales.

Upwards of forty arrivals on the lake took place at Buffalo on the 11th inst. They brought between eighty and one hundred thousand bushels of wheat, and ten thousand barrels of flour. Some twenty steamers, nearly fifty sail, craft and canal boats without number, were crowded together. Buyers of produce became alarmed. Wheat is 68 a 70, and flour $3.75.

A metallic balloon, to be worked by steam, has been projected by a mechanic at Nuremberg. It is calculated to carry fifty persons, with fifteen days provisions.

The American Fur Company in New York has failed to a large amount, much to the surprise and regret of the public of that city. Its operations were very extensive, and far exceeded the nominal amount of its capital. The money article of the New-York Herald gives the following particulars in relation to it.

The capital of the company is $300,000, largely owned in St. Louis. The general cause of the failure were losses upon furs shipped to England last year and the previous one. This year the business has yielded a profit, but the property being locked up and liabilities falling due, caused the stoppage.

Mrs. Letitia Tyler, lady of the President, died at Washington on Saturday evening, Sept. 11th. She is spoken of as a most estimable woman—gentle and kind in her manners—charitable to the poor—and a sincere and humble Christian.

By the new tariff a duty of 25 per cent is put upon human hair cleansed and prepared for use. Native soap locks, whiskers, and imperials, will now flourish instead of the foreign article!

NOTICE TO THE MECHANICS OF THIS STATE.

The state Agricultural Society has proffered an invitation to the Mechanics of this State, to exhibit such articles of their manufactures as may show the state of Mechanic Arts among us, at the GREAT FAIR, to be holden at the Bull's Head, near this city, on the 27th, 28th and 29th of the present month.

The undersigned having been appointed by the County Society a committee for this purpose, give notice that they will be happy to receive from the Mechanics of the State such specimens of their skill and ingenuity as they may be disposed to offer for exhibition on that occasion.

The committee indulge the hope that the courtesy of the State Agricultural Society will be appreciated by their brother mechanics throughout the State; and that so favorable an opportunity for the exhibition of the products of American skill and labor will not be suffered to pass unimproved.

Arrangements have been made which will secure the safe and careful keeping of all articles which may be forwarded to the committee. Albany, Sept. 12, 1842.

ADDISON LOW,
JAMES ROBINSON,
JACOB HOCHSTRASSER.

s17t27

LEATHER, OIL, AND FINDING STORE,

No. 18 *Hudson Street.*

J. HOCHSTRASSER,

Will continue the above business at his old stand, and having made arrangements with manufacturers of Leather and Morocco in the cities of NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, and ALBANY, and having in his employ first rate workmen, he is enabled to supply his customers with all the articles in his line on the most reasonable terms, at *Wholesale or Retail*, the following are included in his assortment: Oak and Hemlock Harness, Bridle, Collar, Horse, Trunk, Valise and Skirting Leather; Hog Skins, Philadelphia Russet Bridle, do. Facing Skins, do. Lining Hides, do. Top Hides, Patent Leather, Couch Roans, Neats Foot and Liver Oil, Currier's Tools, Oak Sole Leather, Hemlock do., Wax and Grain Upper Leather, do. Calf Skins, Keen's Philadelphia do., Seal and Kip Skins, Splits and Welt Leather, Cordovan, Red, Green, White and Yellow Linings, Goat and Sheep Binding Skins, White Alum Dressed Linings, Dressed and Undressed Morocco, Colored Goat and Sheep Skins, English Shoe Thread of all numbers, India Rubber and Patent Cloth, Apron Skins, Stock Binding, &c.

N. B. An assortment of SHOE MAKER'S FINDINGS will be kept on hand.

Also, *Roller Skins, Engine Hose, Band, Picker, String*, and *Patent Leather*, on hand and made to order. *Albany*, 1841.

BLACK LIST.

As the volume draws near its close we undertake the painful task of exposing those who disgrace themselves and their profession by running away without paying for their paper. Newspaper publishers are greatly to blame for suffering this kind of villany in silence, for the public have a right to know who are capable of such meanness, and thus be put on their guard against the individual, wherever he may locate in future. Although there are a great many who fail to comply with the terms of the paper, and thus prevent us from making it as useful as we desire, yet we are happy in having but few to record in this list of absquatulators, so far, and hope the end of the year may not swell the number, and compel us to disgrace our columns with such a show.

J. Q. Van Valkenburgh, valked off one day from Little Falls, and left the postmaster to return him as a wagabone.

H. Burrill, ditto.

J. W. Davis, news agent, Lowell, undertook to *dispose* of great numbers of papers in the region roundabout him, but is quite *indisposed* to pay for any. Mark him, newspaper publishers.

S. Dickinson, Middletown, another news agent, sold out his stock in trade and retired upon money belonging to others.

Several others of the same profession will be attended to in due season.

Wm. A. Rodgers, Albany, shoemaker, sold out his *kit* at auction and dodged. The Old Scratch will find him at last.

(To be continued.)

SITUATION WANTED as foreman of a country printing office by a printer competent to discharge its duties, and who can produce good recommendations.
Address P. R. T., Albany,
Care N. Y. S. Mechanic.

To Builders and Contractors.

THE subscriber having purchased Caldwell and Cameron's Lock Establishment, is now prepared to execute orders on their improved plan, in all the variety of Door Locks now used in the best style of building. The utility of these locks will at once be apparent to any one who may examine them. The principal difficulties existing in almost every lock now in use, and so much complained of by builders and house owners, in almost entirely removed. The simple but substantial application of the spring greatly lessens friction, and consequently lessens and tendency to wear. There is no liability in any of its movements, to get out of order, and any number of them may be applied with perfect ease and security to doors of various thickness, without the usual alterations, trouble and expense, that generally attend the putting on of locks, as is best known to the experienced builder. Their utility has been thoroughly tested by experienced men, for the last two years, with entire satisfaction, and are considered by all who have used them, equal and in many respects superior to any other kind of lock now in the American market.

All orders addressed to the subscriber, at the Furnace, Fonda street, will receive prompt attention,
ROB'T L. CUNNINGHAM.

Schenectady, Nov. 28, 1841.

Reference may be had to any of the undersigned gentlemen who have given their approving card for publication.

We, the undersigned builders, have used Caldwell and Cameron's patent door locks, and from their simple construction, cheapness and general utility, do not hesitate to recommend them to the public, as equal to any lock of American manufacture now in use.

BOARDMAN & VAN VOAST,
GEORGE McBAIN,
HENRY MORSE, *Builders in Albany*
JOSEPH HORSFALL,
JOHN KELLY,
CORNELIUS THOMPSON,
ELIAS LYON, *Builders in Schenectady.*

I have during the past year, put on a number of Caldwell and Cameron's patent mortice and knob locks, and consider them the easiest to put on, and the best working lock I have ever used or seen. 27 JOHN RAYSIDE, Albany.

MISCELLANY.

BLACK EYES AND BLUE.

Blue eyes and jet
Fell out one morn;
Azure cried in a pet:
"Away, dark scorn!
We are brilliant and blue
As the waves of the sea;"
"And as cold, and untrue,
And as changeable, ye."

"We are born of the sky,
Of a summer night,
When the first stars lie
In a bed of blue light."
"From the cloudy zone
Round the setting sun,
Like an angel's throne
Are our glories won."

"Pretty ladies, hold,"
Cupid said to the eyes;
"For beauties that scold
Are seldom wise:
'Tis not colour I seek,
Love's fires to impart—
Give me eyes that can speak
From the depths of the heart."

MANY FACTS IN FEW WORDS.

A legal stone is 14 lbs, or the eighth of a hundred in England, and 16 lbs. in Holland.

The fathom, 6 feet, is derived from the heighth of a full grown man. A hand, in horse measure, is four inches.

An Irish mile is 2240 yards; a Scotch mile is 1984 yards; an English, or statute mile, 1760 yards; German, 1806; Turkish, 1826.

An acre is 4840 square yards, or 69 yards 1 foot 8¼ inches each way. A square mile, 1860 yards each way, contains 640 acres.

The Christian era was first used in counting time, at Rome, in 527; adopted in France, in 750; in Spain, in 1340; and in Portugal, in 1410. The early Christians dated from the accession of Dioclesian, in 284.

The Persians give names to ever day in the month, just as we give them to days of the week.

A man is taller in the morning than he is at night, to the extent of half an inch or more, owing to the relaxation of the cartilages.

The Esquimaux attain the heighth of but 4 feet 3 inches, and the Mongol Tartars but 4 feet 9 inches.

The human body consists of 240 bones, 9 kinds of articulations or joinings, 100 cartilages or ligaments, 400 muscles or tendons, and 100 nerves, besides blood, arteries, veins, &c.

The foot of a Chinese female, from the heel to the great toe, is only four inches long.

Total abstinence from food above seven days is fatal to man, but there are instances of surviving after a longer period. A religious fanatic, in 1789, determined to fast 40 days, but died on the 16th.

In marching, soldiers take 75 steps per 2 minutes; quick marching 108; and in charging, 150 steps.

The Hindoos have the art of personating death so as to deceive able surgeons.

An elephant bred to war stands firm against a volley of musketry, and 30 bullets in the flesh will not kill him.

Fish are drawn towards a light; they assemble to be fed by the sound of a bell, and are fond of music.

A chesnut tree on Mt. Etna is 196 feet round close to the trunk.

Potatoes planted below three feet do not vegetate; at 1 foot they grow thickest, and at 2 feet they are retarded two or three months.

The mahogany trees is full grown in 200 years. Cypress trees are known to be 800 or 900 years old.

There are no solid rocks in the arctic regions, owing to the severe frosts.

Fossil bones of the lizard, 24 feet in length, equal to the dragons of antiquity, have been found in Bavaria.

The surface of the sea is estimated at 150,000,000 square miles, taking the whole surface of the globe at 197,000,000. Its greatest depth is supposed to be equal to the height of the highest mountain, or four miles.

The sound of thunder may be heard for 20 or 25 miles, or, with the ear to the ground much more. Lightning is reflected 150 or 200 miles.—*Saturday Chron.*

A PLUMB PUDDING STORY.

A friend of our's tells a story of a Yankee captain and his mate, something after this fashion:—"Whenever there was plum pudding made by the captain's orders, all the plums were put into one end of it, and that end placed next to the captain, who after helping himself passed it to the mate, who never found any plums in his part of it. Well, after this game had been played for some time, the mate prevailed on the steward to place the end which had no plums in it next to the captain. The captain no sooner saw the pudding than he discovered he had the wrong end of it. Picking up the dish, and turning it in his hands, as if merely examining the China, he said—"this dish cost me two shillings in Liverpool,"—and then put it down again, as though without design, with the *plum* end next to himself. "Is it possible," said the mate—taking up the dish—"I should'nt suppose it was worth more than a shilling"'—and, as in perfect innocence, he put down the dish with the plum end next to himself. The captain looked at the mate—the mate looked at the captain. The captain laughed—the mate laughed. "I tell you what, young one," said the captain, "you've found me out, so we'll just cut the pudding lengthwise this time, and have the plums fairly distributed hereafter."

ANECDOTES OF ASIATICS.

A Hindoo, acquainted with the English language, heard an Englishman ask very eagerly in the House of Commons, how great the majority will be; and the party questioned replies, doubtless six. Why says the Hindoo, if the issue is so certain, do they not vote first, and talk afterwards as much as they like?—A Persian Prince was presented to the Duke of Sussex, who having soon to undergo an operation for his eyes, had a shade over them. "Aha," says the Persian, his brother has had his eyes put out." He was taken to St. Paul's to witness the festival of the meeting in the charity children. "Are all these" says the Persian, "the King's own children?" The Persian himself had about seven hundred brothers and sisters.

RUINS IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

We have lately looked over some drawings made by a traveller, recently returned from Central America, representing the ruins of an ancient city, not yet visited by any traveller, which are perhaps more remarkable than even those visited by Stephens and Catherwood. They have the same general character, but their preservation in some respects is more perfect. The principal of these ruins are at a place called Chichen, situated in the midst of a vast plain, almost midway between the two oceans.

On the tops of the pyramids, resembling those which Mr. Stephens met with in other places, and which he conjectured to be the bases of public buildings, this traveller actually found massive edifices in a state of tolerable preservation. Among them was one differing from the rest in possessing a circular form, and in being rounded at the top in a manner somewhat resembling a dome. He found walls, vaults and floors, covered with a hard composition bearing a high finish, colored inferior walls, sculptures in bold relief, stone rings for the hanging of large doors and various other evidences of art and skill in the construction of habitations. We understand that it is the intention of Mr. Norman, the traveller in question, to publish an account of his visit to Yucatan, and a description of those curious remains. —*Eve. Post.*

MANAGEMENT.

No man can ever borrow himself out of debt. If you wish for relief, you must work for it, economise for it. You must make more and spend less than you did while you were running in debt. You must wear homespun instead of broadcloth, drink water instead of champagne, and rise at four instead of seven. Industry, frugality, economy, these are the handmaids of wealth and the sure sources of relief. A dollar earned is worth ten borrowed, and a dollar saved is better than forty times its amount in worthless gewgaws. Try our scheme—it is much better than to depend upon bank favors, and a thousand times more honorable than a resort to bankrupt laws.

THE CLIFF-CRANE.

This machine, invented by Mr. Johnston of Brighton, England, is essentially applicable to those parts of the coast which consist of abrupt and perpendicular cliffs, whose base being lashed by the waves, more especially during the prevalence of a storm, precludes the possibility of access to vessels stranded in such a situation, except by mechanical means. The object of the inventor has been to combine simplicity and power. There is nothing to adjust which can lead to confusion and failure; while no less than four individuals at a time may with ease be raised or lowered in the cradle attached to the machine; and property may be saved as well as human beings. The cost of the Brighton machine scarcely amounted to 40*l*., including the crane-rope and the whole of the appendages. Iron braces are used in every part where strength is required; the main beam especially being strengthened throughout the whole length on the upper surface by an iron plate, in order to guard against the possibility of its yielding in the event of an extra weight being imposed upon it. The length of coil of rope must, of course, be cautiously proportioned to the highest cliff in the neighbourhood where the machine is likely to be used. A shed is required in some convenient situation where it can be placed when not in use. It is hoped that no part of the coast where it is peculiarly applicable will be without such an apparatus as Mr. Johnston's. The sixty-eighth Report of the Royal Humane Society contains an engraving of the machine and its various parts, with directions for using it. When a wreck is discovered, horses are yoked to the machine, and it is speedily conveyed to the edge of the cliffs; the cradle is then lowered to their foot; and the shipwrecked mariner is placed in it and drawn to the top.

SCRAPS.

The Cincinnati Message gives this bit of advice to young men: Never marry a young woman who is proud of the BUSTLE she makes.

There is an old maid out west so wrinkled and tough that she uses her forehead to grate nut-megs on!

Difficult punctuation—putting a STOP to a woman's tongue.

'Drop a line if you want to see me,' as the fish said to the angler.

"I'm rough in the *grain*," as the horse said when he got loose among the oats.

"I'm turned out to *dye*," as the hatter's apprentice said, when he went to dip the hats.

They that have *small* feet will need but *little* shoes.

An occulist once operated upon an eye of his own and put it out. Enoch thinks that is "giving an eye to the business."

'Why don't you hit one of your size?' as the tenpenny nail said to the sledgehammer.

'Come in out of the wet,' as the shark said when he swallowed the nigger boy.

There are a great many men with plenty of money, that would steal if they were poor.

If you have a good wife take care of her; and if you have not, get one immediately.

Nearly one half of the people in the island of Harris, one of the Hebrides, were preparing at the last accounts to embark for America.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, City and County of Albany, Sept. 8th, 1842—ELECTION NOTICE—A general election is to be held in the county of Albany on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, at which will be chosen the officers mentioned in the notices from the Secretary of State, of which the following are copies. AMOS ADAMS, Sheriff.

STATE OF NEW YORK, Secretary's office. } Albany, August 31, 1842.

To the Sheriff of the County of Albany:

Sir—Notice is hereby given that at the next general election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor and Lieutenant Governor of this State.

A Senator for the Third Senatorial District, to supply the vacancy which will accrue by the expiration of the term of Alonzo C. Paige, on the last day of December next.

Also, the following county officers, to wit: Three Members of Assembly.

Yours, respectfully,
S. YOUNG, Sec'ry of State.

STATE OF NEW YORK, Secretary's Office. } Albany, Sept. 7, 1842.

To the Sheriff of the County of Albany:

Sir—Notice is hereby given that at the next general election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, a Representative in the 28th Congress of the United States is to be elected for the Thirteenth Congressional District, consisting of the city and county of Albany.

Yours, respectfully,
S. YOUNG, Sec'ry of State.

NEW YORK STATE MECHANIC,

A weekly paper, devoted to the interests of Mechanics and Manufacturers,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,

By JOEL MUNSELL,

No. 58 *State Steet, Albany,*

At $1.50 per annum in advance.